

GREECE IN PERIL

The Turks Capture Milouna Pass, the Key of Larissa.

SOME DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Greek Positions Throughout Thessaly in the Gravest Danger.

TURKS BEATEN IN THE WEST.

Greeks Carry All Before Them on the West Coast and Epirus Border.

WILL A GENERAL WAR COME?

England Announces Neutrality, and the Other Powers Are Expected to Do So.

Both Greeks and Turks are fighting like demons. The Milouna Pass valiantly defended, but the Greeks had to yield to superior forces. The Greeks have entered the city of Larissa. The inhabitants are fleeing from Larissa. Word from Crete.

LONDON, April 19.—Although scarcely more than forty-eight hours have elapsed since the declaration of war, a crisis seems to be close at hand in the fast and furious campaign between the Greek and Turkish armies. The bewildering succession of events along the whole line of the frontier demonstrates, first of all, that war hereafter will be a matter of days instead of months.

The situation at the present moment, roughly speaking, is this: On the west coast and the frontier of Epirus the Greeks are carrying everything before them and are making a victorious invasion of the enemy's country. The Turks, on the other hand, have captured Milouna Pass, which is considered the key of Larissa, and the Greek position there and at other points in Thessaly are in the gravest danger.

It is impossible to deny that the Turkish successes of yesterday and to-day involve great peril to the Greek cause. The loss of Larissa means an open road to Volo (Boles) and, eventually, to Athens, and, unless the Turkish advance is speedily and decisively checked, the Greeks will have little to hope for.

It is already argued in London that Greece must retrieve to-day's disaster by some such desperate venture as attempting to force the Dardanelles.

All accounts agree that the Turks are fighting everywhere like demons, and that the Greeks, although they are outnumbered at most points, are behaving with no less valor and fury.

It is important, before describing the military events of the day, to indicate the bearing of the situation toward that mighty eventuality—universal war—which Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, and other European statesmen have been telling the world for months would surely come if what we are now witnessing should happen.

Not one of these men nor any of their followers now pretend that this alarm was justified or that the war will probably spread beyond the two countries involved.

The point principally debated by Europe to-day is: Has war between Turkey and Greece been permitted to break out by the connivance of one or more of the powers, or has it come despite the best efforts of the concert of Europe to preserve peace?

The best judgment in this matter still is that Emperor William is chiefly responsible for the Sultan's declaration of war after he had been convinced that the powers were unwilling to continue to act as his full allies against Greece in the matter of Crete.

It is generally expected that all the powers will take a position of genuine neutrality in a few days at least. The London Gazette to-morrow will announce the usual neutral attitude of Great Britain.

In regard to Crete itself the situation is peculiar, and there is no definite indication of what the powers will do.

It is an undoubted fact that the greatest peril to European peace would lie in Greek success in the present conflict.

It is admitted in the opinions telegraphed to London to-night, even from Vienna and Berlin, that the failure of the Turks in their war with Greece would mean the immediate doom of the Ottoman empire. That, and that alone, is recognized as the probable cause of a general war. It is likewise admitted that Europe will not allow the defeat of Greece to result in any territorial penalties. It is unnecessary to explain further why the "peace-at-any-price" people of Europe are praying for the success of the Turks.

The final test of the practical value of the concert of Europe will probably come in a few days. It is, of course, trying to localize the struggle. The chief question is whether it will be able to bring its ponderous power to bear in time to prevent the struggle going too far. Those who believe that the fraction of the concert during the past fortnight was due to a deadlock take a gloomy view of the outlook. Those who are confident that the present bloodletting was tacitly agreed upon as a necessary outlet to the pent-up passions of the East apprehend no disaster for Europe at large. It is impossible to indicate which judgment is the sounder.

There is a certain amount of relief felt in London over the break in the tension that has existed during the past two months. The politi-

cal situation will now be cleared, and the Liberal party will bring every possible influence to bear to compel the Government to adopt a strong anti-Turkish policy, and there will undoubtedly be great pressure in the same direction from within the Conservative party now that there is no longer reason for silence for fear of provoking war. The Liberals hope for the decisive lead of Mr. Gladstone, and even expect, if Prime Minister Salisbury does not yield, to be able to bring the matter before Parliament and the country in such a manner as to force a ministerial crisis.

GREECE TO THE POWERS.

She Protests That the Blockade of Crete is a Violation of Neutrality.

ATHENS, April 19.—The Greek Government has sent a note to the powers protesting that, inasmuch as Greece and Turkey are at war, a continuance of the blockade of Crete is a violation of neutrality.

LONDON, April 19.—The Times, discussing editorially the Greek invitation to the powers to withdraw their forces from Crete, says that if Greece meditates the recall of Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation in Crete, so that he may cooperate in the defense of his country, the powers might doubtless strain a point and let him out, but if this is the object the Greek Government should say so. Until they do, the powers are not in the least likely to modify their action in Crete.

The opinion is expressed by the authorities at the Foreign Office that, in view of the fact that war has been declared between Greece and Turkey, it will be necessary to remove the blockade of Crete.

The Italian fleet in Cretan waters has been ordered to proceed to Salonica. CANEA, Crete, April 19.—Pledges bearing the signature of the Governor of the island have been issued notifying the Greeks to leave the island in fifteen days in accordance with the orders of the Porte. This is regarded as annulling the scheme of the powers for the establishment of an autonomous government in Crete.

GREECE REPLIES TO TURKEY.

She Says She is Not Responsible for the Outbreak of War.

ATHENS, April 19.—M. Skouzes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has made an official reply to the Turkish note handed to him on Saturday by Asim Bey, the Turkish Minister, who was on that day recalled from his post by the Porte.

M. Skouzes rebuts the charge made in the note by Turkey that Greece was responsible for the war. He declares that during the last days preceding the declaration of war the Turkish Army repeatedly committed aggressive acts.

He insists on the conflict at the post at Prophet Elias on March 28, in regard to which Greece vigorously protested on March 30.

M. Skouzes then refers to the assault by Turks upon the neutral position at Mount Anaflypis, near Nesezore, and adds that before Asim Bey notified the Government of the rupture of diplomatic relations the forts at Prevesa had sunk the Greek steamer Macedonia.

These facts, says M. Skouzes's note, show that responsibility for the consequences which may result from so grave a state of things can in no way rest upon Greece.

VIEW OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

Newspapers That Think Greece is Wholly Answerable for the Outbreak of War.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

VIENNA, April 19.—The Neue Freie Presse, in an article to-day on the Turco-Grecian war and the causes which led up to it, expresses the opinion that Greece is wholly answerable for the outbreak of hostilities. There would have been no war, it declares, if Greece had not fomented revolution in Crete by sending Col. Vassos to occupy the place with a Greek force while the island was at peace; if she had not despatched Greek bands into Macedonia with the object of attacking the town of Grevena, and if she had not on Thursday last attacked with regular troops the Turkish positions at Anaflypis, Nesezore, and Karla.

The paper recognizes the forbearance which Turkey displayed under great provocation, and says that the success of the Turkish arms is desired for the reason that a Greek victory would unchain all the Serbian and Bulgarian ambitions.

Referring to the fighting that has already taken place along the frontier, the paper says that the engagements thus far have only served to force the conflict leading to the Plain of Larissa, where a decisive battle is shortly expected. It is not doubted that when this battle does occur it will result in a victory for the Turkish army. The only danger for the Turks are the bands of Greeks in their rear, who may cut off their supplies of provisions.

LONDON, April 19.—The Globe, a consistent Philo-Turkish organ, says that Turkey practiced exemplary patience under persistent provocation and affront, and the joint interest of the powers now lies in localizing the war.

The Birmingham Post, the organ of the Progressive Unionists, urges Lord Salisbury to depart from the concert of Europe, and declares that the resolution of Turkey to settle her quarrel with Greece by the sword should compel the British Government to reconsider their position of adhesion to the concert of the powers, which was only justified as preserving European peace, wherein it has failed.

EFFECT ON EUROPE.

The Powers Are Not Much Disturbed by the Beginning of the War.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 19.—There are several indications that the course of events in the East was fully expected, if not acquiesced in, by the British Government.

Lord Salisbury had a long interview with the Queen at Cliveden yesterday, but he has not hastened his return to London. There was no unusual activity at the War Office or Admiralty to-day.

Reports from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome show that affairs of state in each capital are undisturbed by the breaking out of the war.

TURKEY GAINS THE PASS.

HER TROOPS NOW HOLD THE MILOUNA PASS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Greeks Outnumbered and Greatly Fatigued—Desperate Fighting on Both Sides—The Turks Expected at the Revere Entrance to Thessaly—The Greeks Are Reinforced.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 19.—An official despatch was received at the Foreign Office this afternoon saying that the Turkish troops have carried Milouna Pass and are now on the direct road to Larissa, the headquarters of the Greek army.

A despatch from Elaseona dated at midnight last night says that the Turks have captured Milouna Pass and carried two Greek blockhouses at the point of the bayonet. The fighting was hot throughout, every foot of the Turkish advance being desperately contested by the Greeks.

A number of telegrams were received at the Foreign Office in the course of the afternoon, the most of which show that the fighting between the Turks and Greeks is still in progress, and that the Greeks are being beaten all along the line. These despatches doubtless refer to the frontier of Thessaly as the scene of conflict. All of the foreign Ambassadors called at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

A despatch to the Morning Post from Elaseona, Macedonia, which was filed at 10 o'clock to-night, gives a description of the prolonged struggle between the Turkish and Greek forces in the Milouna Pass, and adds:

"I think we shall be in Larissa to-morrow."

LONDON, April 20.—No news has been received in London from any source in the vicinity of the critical position in Milouna Pass of later date than 9 o'clock last night.

Despatches sent from the Turkish side at that hour credited Edhem Pasha with possession of the pass and all the commanding points.

Despatches from Athens, dated Monday afternoon, assert that the Greeks have recaptured two or three of the positions, but no details are given.

The latest despatches from both sides agreed that a decisive battle would be fought on Monday, but up to 5 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning not a word concerning any engagement of the kind had been received.

ATHENS, April 19.—Advice from Larissa says that after the capture of the Milouna Pass the Greeks fell back precipitately, but again reformed and were largely reinforced. The Greeks continue to make a stubborn resistance to the Turks at Revent.

10 P. M.—Crown Prince Constantine, the Commander-in-Chief of the Greek forces, has left his headquarters at Larissa and gone to Turnovo, whence he will go to Revent, which is not far from Turnovo.

Prince Nicholas, the third son of King George, who is in command of a battery of artillery, is understood to be at Turnovo.

The Mistrapa Brigade, according to advice received here, has been attempting since noon to regain Grizoval. As yet it has not been successful. There was desperate fighting, and the loss on both sides is said to have been very heavy.

The loss of Milouna Pass and Grizoval is ascribed to the numerical superiority of the Turkish force and also to the fact that the Greek soldiers were greatly fatigued.

A despatch sent from Larissa at 5 o'clock this afternoon says that the Turkish attack upon Revent has been finally repulsed.

A Greek brigade which is advancing upon Damasi is already in Turkish territory, and only an hour and a half's march from its objective.

Gen. Mavromikhalis's division is advancing for the purpose of cutting off the Turks, who are reported to be retreating in disorder.

A despatch received here from Turnovo, north of Larissa, dated last evening, says that fighting had been going on at Bonghasi since yesterday morning. The Greeks had captured two Turkish posts, but they were afterward retaken by the Turks.

A Greek battery was stationed on Turkish ground and began bombarding Vigla, a Turkish stronghold. The Turks replied with heavy cannonading and continue to hold their ground, despite the loss of a large number of men. The Greeks are being reinforced, and it is likely that they will capture the town of Vigla and drive the Turks back.

The news of the loss of Milouna Pass and Grizoval caused profound distress and had a painful effect upon public opinion here until the Greek victory at Revent became known, when there was a complete revulsion of feeling, and the wildest enthusiasm took the place of the despondency that had previously prevailed.

King George has expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied with the operations of the Greek commanders thus far and with the courage and discipline of the troops.

LARISSA, April 19.—This afternoon the Greek troops that had hitherto been held in reserve were ordered to the front to strengthen the regiments which fell back after the reverse to the Greek army at Grizoval and Milouna Pass.

The greater part of the Mistrapa Brigade has gone to Mati to assist in holding the pass there. The remainder, in conjunction with the Dimopoli Brigade, is sustaining an attack between Bonghasi and Turnovo.

The Greeks still hold the positions they captured at Nesezore and they also hold the Revent Pass. The Greek force at this latter place numbers 14,000 men.

GREEKS' VIEW OF THE DAY.

She Counts the Capture of Milouna Pass as Her Daily Reverse.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 19.—A despatch to the Times from Athens thus summarizes the situation: It now appears that the Turks made attacks upon four points—Nesezore, Grizoval, the Milouna Pass, and Revent. At Nesezore the Greeks held their ground and also kept possession of the neighboring height of Anaflypis.

At Revent, as already mentioned, the Greeks repulsed the Turks.

On the other hand, the Turks advanced by the Milouna Pass, and at Grizoval were driven back by the Greeks with considerable loss. The Turks being reinforced at this point, the Greek troops, who were suffering much from exhaustion, were driven back to Mati, where Col. Mistrapa, their commander, succeeded in making a stand and reorganized his forces. It was feared that the Turks might push on his way to Larissa from this point, but the Greeks have now been reinforced.

GREEKS BOMBARD PREVEZA.

Three-fourths of This Epirus City is in Ruins—Col. Manos with 25,000 Greek Soldiers is Marching into Epirus—Another Greek Force is Now Advancing on Janina.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ATHENS, April 19.—Despatches received here this morning say that terrible havoc was caused by the Greek guns in the bombardment of the city of Prevesa, on the north side of the Gulf of Arta, yesterday. Fully three-quarters of the city is in ruins.

An attempt was made by the Greeks to continue the bombardment by land and sea after nightfall by the use of electric searchlights, but the experiment was not successful and was soon abandoned.

The Greek fleet resumed the bombardment of Prevesa at daybreak to-day, but the landing force has not yet made an attack upon the city, though it is expected that this will be done shortly.

Firing was resumed at daylight this morning at various points along the frontier, with varying results. Official information was received here this forenoon that Col. Manos with 25,000 men has crossed the River Arachthos, on the frontier, and is marching into Epirus. The Turkish advance posts within his line of march were all attacked and their defenders put to flight.

Several thousand insurgents have also crossed the frontier into Epirus and are seeking to incite the discontented inhabitants to rebellion.

It is reported here that the Greeks have occupied Prevesa.

ARTA, Epirus, April 19.—A strong force of Greeks started to-day for Janina, the capital of Epirus, with the idea of capturing the city by assault.

LONDON, April 19.—The Times has a despatch from Elaseona which reports that fighting has occurred at Janina, but no details are given.

THE DEFENSE OF REVENT.

Edhem Pasha's Plans Upset by the Success of the Greeks.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 19.—A despatch from Athens to the Daily News says it was the plan of Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, to force Revent and enter the plain of Larissa, cutting off the retreat of the Greeks with cavalry, and thus capture the city of Larissa without opposition.

The Greeks, after repulsing the attack, pursued the Turks as far as Damasi. It is reported in Athens that 7,000 Turks were killed or wounded.

PANIC AT SALONICA.

Residents Flee in the Belief That the Greek Fleet Will Attack the City.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

SALONICA, April 19.—A panic prevailed among the residents of this city, and as many as can do so are fleeing into the interior. The cause of the alarm is the belief that Salonica will be the next place to be attacked by the Greek fleet, and the city is without any practical means of defense against the Grecian warships.

An order has been issued forbidding the departure of vessels from the Gulf, as it is believed that should any of them attempt to go out they would be captured by the Greek warships which are cruising in the northern part of the Aegean Sea, of which the Gulf of Salonica is an extension.

WHO BEGAN THE WAR?

Each Side Says the Other Did It—Messengers from Greece Severely Reproved.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 19.—The question as to which side began the war is already hotly contested. The threat of the powers to hold the aggressor responsible will probably prove ineffectual. The conflict of evidence is confusing, and if an attempt should ever be made to investigate the matter it would settle nothing.

Even Turkey's declaration of war was not such in explicit terms. It was merely an assertion that Greece had established a state of war, and the Turkish Government intended to so interpret it.

There is no doubt that Turkish troops were the first who openly crossed the line. The previous Greek aggression were all unofficial, although the Turks assert that they were led by Greek officers.

In order to weigh intelligently the news from the front it should be explained that the despatches from the correspondents on the Turkish side have thus far not been subject to the censor, but that messages from Greece for the past four days have been severely revised.

GREEK IRREGULARS KILLED.

It is Said the Turks Have Killed the Men They Caught.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 19.—It is said that the Turks have killed the Greek irregulars who were recently captured at some of the points on the frontier.

COMMANOTROPOLIS, April 19.—Gen. Kampfouner Pasha, Inspector of Infantry, started this evening for the frontier. He is a German officer in the Turkish service.

THE BULLS VOICE THE GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ATHENS, April 19.—The Greek Chamber of Deputies adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning, after voting the measures which the Government asked.

PHILADELPHIA GREEKS START FOR HOME.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Among the Greek residents here the enthusiasm over the reports of Greek victories is beyond all bounds. N. P. Volchos, one of the best-known Greeks in this city, started for New York to-day on his way to the scene of battle. To-morrow several other Greeks will start. Some of them have seen service in the Greek Army. Meetings for organization are being held daily, and there will be an early party starting for Greece on Friday.

\$5,000 DAMAGES FOR GEN. THOMAS SWING'S BOAT.

Maria Ewing Martin, daughter of Gen. Thomas Ewing, who was killed on the Third Avenue cable road in January, 1896, obtained a verdict of \$5,000 damages against the company before Justice Stover of the Supreme Court yesterday.

TRAMWAY STARTS A \$100,000 FIRE.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—The little town of Berea was two-thirds destroyed by fire to-day. Twenty-two stores were burned out; loss \$100,000. The fire was started by tramway.

WAR STIRS OUR MARKETS.

WHEAT JUMPS SIX CENTS ON 'CHANGE, THEN DROPS A LITTLE.

Markets Have to Climb for It—Trades of \$1,000,000 Bushels—Stocks Decline Under Selling by Foreigners, Who Had Only This Market to Sell In—Cotton Also Declines a Little.

The war news gave a big scare yesterday morning to the bears in wheat on the New York Produce Exchange. They knew they would have to climb to cover their short contracts. The bulls rejoiced, and spread abroad the news in its most warlike shape. The market on the Produce Exchange, as well as in Chicago, opened at 10:30 o'clock New York time. Word came early from Chicago that the price of wheat there on the curb was way up in the air. Some trading was also done here on the curb at three cents advance over the closing curb price of Saturday.

At 10:29 o'clock the wheat pit was jammed, but still. One minute later the air was rent with the yells of the buyers, and the floor was a tumult of shouting. The hands of the big dial which recorded the open market fluctuations in the Truistly Church steeple in eccentricity of movement. They spun round for 7 1/2 cents, where they had rested at noon on Saturday, and didn't stop until they indicated 8 1/2 cents. They stayed there for a second and then traveled back and forth, half a cent every half minute. The open market was made simultaneously in different parts of the pit at all the way from 8 1/2 cents to 8 3/4 cents. The top price of 8 3/4 cents was recorded at 10:40 o'clock. It represented a net advance of 6 1/2 cents over the official close on Saturday, and an advance of 4 1/2 cents compared with the curb close on the same day.

The foreigners whose markets were closed, and who had been buying heavily here last week, again sent orders for execution here, but many of these orders were to sell. This, with a disposition to take profits, took the market down to 8 1/2 cents in less than five minutes to 8 1/2 cents. The tendency now seems to be toward a decline. The market was made at 8 1/2 cents. In the final dealing the price again steadied, with the close for May, 8 1/2 cents.

The day's business in wheat futures was 21,000 bushels. The market was a net advance of 6 1/2 cents over the official close on Saturday, and an advance of 4 1/2 cents compared with the curb close on the same day. The foreigners whose markets were closed, and who had been buying heavily here last week, again sent orders for execution here, but many of these orders were to sell. This, with a disposition to take profits, took the market down to 8 1/2 cents in less than five minutes to 8 1/2 cents. The tendency now seems to be toward a decline. The market was made at 8 1/2 cents. In the final dealing the price again steadied, with the close for May, 8 1/2 cents.

CHICAGO'S FLURRY.

Prices Started Up With a Whop in Response to the War News.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The brokers in the wheat pit were in a fever of expectation this morning before the opening of the Exchange, owing to the breaking out of the war. The early curb price for May fluctuated between 77 1/2 and 78 1/2 cents.

The floor was packed with shouting brokers, and the excitement was intense.

Prices had a greater rising tendency ten minutes after the opening. There was an increase of 3/4 and 3/8 cents over Saturday's prices at the beginning. Yet, fortunately for the commission men, there was more wheat offered than was anticipated. It was almost impossible to keep track of the prices in the turmoil.

When the reaction occurred at 10 o'clock, the market fell to 77 1/2 cents, but it rose to 77 3/4 cents by 10:30 o'clock. The price of wheat fluctuated between 77 1/2 and 78 1/2 cents.

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